NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King CRARNING-

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SCHOOLHASTER-TWO

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-IRELAND AS IT IS-OUR

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Upper Ten and Lower Twenty—Twenty Minutes with a Tione. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love and Money-

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-THE LADY OF

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Frintopian Pan-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

New York, Monday, January 21, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. United States mail steamship St. Louis, Captain Boggs, will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'closk. The New York WEEKLY HERALD-California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the would, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for maising, sixpens Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

We give elsewhere a letter from Col. Parker H. French to Mr. Marcy. It is a rejoinder to the letter of the latter, wherein he prematurely refused to recog nize the Colonel as the Minister of Nicaragua, upon the ground that the people of that republic had not endorsed the administration of Walker's party. Col-French has not yet presented his credentials to our government.

We continue to receive accounts of the devastation at sea caused by the terrific gale of the 5th inst. The ship Talisman arrived at this port yesterday with the captain and crew of the bark Mary Dunham which sailed hence on the 31st ult. for Glasgow-She caught the storm of the 5th, was reduced to a mere wreck, and her officers and crew were taken off on the 11th inst. The schoener Emma, Captain Haffards, from New Orleans for New York, also caught the gale of the 5th. All her sails and the mainmast were carried away, and she sprung a leak. On the 8th her officers and crew were reseued by the brig Putnam, arrived yesterday at this port. The Emma went down a few hours after she was abandoned. The ship Burlington, from Legborn, arrived yesterday, reports having experienced violent gales on the coast, sprung a leak, and it was only through the assistance of the passengers that she reached port. Full particulars of these and other maritime disasters are given under our shipping head.

The steamship Texas arrived at New Orleans or the 11th, with news from Mexico dated at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The Texas experienced some very severe weather on her passages to and from Vera Cruz. Comonfort's cabinet still hung together, but its near dissolution was manifest, from a host of vacillating and contradictory decrees issued daily, which were not even read by the people. A despotic press law had been enacted, and several editors were thrown into prison under its provi sions. Degoilado and Uraga were still in opposition to Comonfort. General Blancarte had been de prived of his political command in Lower California and a sort of general anarchy prevailed all over Mexico. It was thought that Ceballosnow Chief Justice of the Supreme Court-would soon head a healthy movement, and that he would open the 1sthmus of Tehuantepec to the compet tion of the world-establish a national bank-install a moderate tariff-let the priests alone-shoot all revolutionists, and exclude foreigners from the military and civil honors of the country. Generals La Llave and Wheat had marched to Tlatcautque, in order to put down Guitan, (the father of pronunciados,) but they made a retreat without attacking him. The British bark Dagger, of Liverpool, was wrecked at Vera Cruz on the 25th ult.

The special committee of the Aldermen appointed to take evidence in the matter of the claim of Nicholas Seagrist to a seat in the Board from the Twenty-second ward, now occupied by Wm. B Drake, re-convened on Saturday, when more evidence was taken. The testimony bore upon the allegation of Mr. Seagrist that illegal votes were given for Mr. Drake, which closes the case for Mr Seagrist. We give a report elsewhere.

The effects of the reciprocity treaty on the trade between Canada and the United States is discussed in an able report, given elsewhere, presented to the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. J. Phillips Phenix. From this document it appears that since the treaty went into effect, in 1854, the trade has largely increased, and that now the total value of exports and imports growing out of the trade of Canada is \$30,902,658, an amount excelled only by the trade with Great Britain and France. The tonnage of vessels employed in the Canadian trade amounts to 1.776,730 tons, which is now about equally divided between English and American vessels. The report concludes with a memorial to Congress asking for a removal of all duties and restrictions between the two countries, so that the ships of each may par ticipate on equal terms in advantages arising from an unrestricted trade along the coasts and in the intervening waters and lakes, so that the intercourse might be placed on the same footing as between ad-

joining States. The naval court martial at Philadelphia, convened for the trial of Commander Ritchie, did not effect an organization on Saturday, owing to the continued absence of Captain McIntosh and the Judge Advo-

The value of foreign goods imported at Boston during the week ending 18th inst., amounted to

On Saturday the market for cotton was active and firmer, having closed at about ic. advance. We now quote middling uplands at 9]c. Sales of about 3,000 bales were made, about half of which was in transitu, and a good part of which was based upon mid dling New Orleans at 83c., with freight at |d. Flour improved 64c. a 124c. per barrel. Southern was in good demand for export, and at higher rates. Within a day or two, it was said that some 10,000 a 15,000 bbls. had been purchased for the south of Europe, and particularly for Mediterranean ports, including, probably, Constantinople. Wheat was firm, and prime qualities held at higher rates. Upper Lake spring sold at \$1 81; prime white was held at \$2 12, and Tennessee red do. at \$1 97, while a lot of common to fair quality was sold at \$1 90. Corn was a little irregular, but in the main closed firm, with moderate transactions in old mixed and new yellow. Prime Southern white was more firmly held. with sales reported of about 10,000 bushels, on private terms. Pork was less animated at the opening, but closed at the previous day's outside figures Among the sales were 600 a 700 bbls. mess at \$17 12 a #17 25. Sagars were quiet but steady. Coffee was in fair demand. Sales of 2,000 mats Java were made

on private terms, and at 14 jc. Freights to London and

Liverpool continued quite firm, with a fair amount of engagements. To the latter port, about 8,000 bushels wheat, in ship's bags, to be loaded from the Atlantic docks, were engaged at 9d.

The old Russlan Policy-The Impossibility of Peace.

There is something in the circular of Count Nesselrode, the Prime Minister of the Emperor of Russia, relative to the peace conditions of the Allies, which smacks a little of conscious strength, if not of contempt. It certainly indicates nothing from which we are to infer that Russia is about to yield up a line of policy steadily and successfully pursued from the time of Peter the Great: so triumphantly indeed, as to generate in the Russian people a conviction of the infallibility of the Czar and his government. It has made a spiritual as well as a political head of the nation. Under this policy her frontiers have been advanced eight hundred miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Munich and Paris, five hundred miles towards Constantinople, about one thousand miles towards India, and the same distance towards the capital of Persia. She has pushed her dominions up to the very gates of Stockholm-she has invaded, but fairly invaded, India between the Caspian Sea and the western boundaries of China, in Khiya, Turcomania and Kirquis, pressing easterly from these points, in the southern part of Siberia and the northern coast of China, to Kiakhta, where she has established fortifications and maintains a large military force. This point has been made a depot of commerce, and is especially important as the chief mart of Siberian furs and Chinese teas. It is within about one thousand miles of Pekin

It is impossible to regard the progress of Russia within the last seventy-five years without admiration, wonder and surprise. It is a progress at once so consistent, so comprehensive and so certain, as to evince alike the sagacity of her government and the energy and endurance of her people. Considered in the light of actual force, aside from the advantages of higher states of civilization-in truth, as an inland movement with tew commercial facilities-the advancement of Russia has been greater than that of any other people on the globe, possibly excepting our own. Buried in the forests and frosts of her empire, she has risen like a giant refreshed from sleep, until within the period of a single half century she has become, if not the greatest Power in Eqrope, at least most feared by the governments

of the Continent. If it were possible to contemplate these wonderful results without deducing from them a fixed and consistent policy by which the Empire has been guided, we might yield some credit to the various rumors of peace which float so constantly between the belligerent States.

Russia has been incommunicated as a nation. She has sought access to the ocean through the Mediterranean on the south, as she has acquired an opening to the Baltic on the north. She has pressed her power up the northern coast of Norway to the southeast corner of Siberia, to the mouth of the river Saghalian, which is never closed by ice, and thus down the Sea of Japan. This point was surrendered about a century ago to the Tartars, but has been re-annexed. Again, she possesses Archangel on the White Sea. These five points embrace the whole scheme of Russian commercial and maritime designs, if we omit her purposes in Denmark. They are sufficient to show the interests involved in the present war, and to give some idea of the prospects of peace on the basis of the propositions of the Allies. They ought to be regarded as interpreters, not only of the reply of Count Nesselrode, but of the settled purposes of the Cabinet of St. Peters-

Russia thus exhibited-Russia with no rival Europe for three-quarters of a cent all that can exalt a nation-Russia unchecked in her schemes of conquest and in her compactness of action, in the improvement of her industry, and the oneness of her government-Russia with seventy millions of people devoted to an executive chief who is their spiritual and political head-by the pressure of a single campaign and the equivocal loss of a mere fraction of her territories, with a few ships of war, is now reported to be in the act of submission to her enemies! There is an extreme of absurdity in this presumption which ought to divest it of the smallest possible credence. She has been defeated in the field, it is true; but where is the army her enemies have captured? They have forced her into Sebas topol, and have compelled the surrender of that city, destroyed her naval force there, and driven her from the Black Sea. She has a hundred ships of war at Constadt; and it remains to be seen how otherwise than as a neval triumph the conquest of the Crimea is to be regarded.

While Sebastopol has fallen into the hands of the invaders, General Mouravieff has taken Kars and opened the whole south coast of the Black Sea, with the Bosphorus as the only obstacle to a descent upon Constantinople. In a strategical sense, if we consider the position of the belligerents-the immense field of operations opened to both parties by the loss of Se bastopol by one, and the loss of Kars by the other, leaving the great city of Erzeroum at the mercy of the victorious army under Mouravieff, and the whole southern Turco-Asiatic coast of the Black Sea liable to complete subjugation by Russia, and the immense strength of the latter in the ports of the Baltic, which two powerful paval expeditions have been unable to approach—it is questionable indeed if the Allies can be considered a whit better off than they were at the commencement

Certain it is that the advantages gained are not enough to induce Russia to open the Danube, surrender Bessarabia, neutralize the Black Sea-in fact, lie down and plead for terms with her enemies. Her line of policy has become the law of the empire, and she herself has no power thus to change it from an imperial to a subjective nature. It is by far more likely that she is planning campaigns for the coming season so as ultimately to become the competitor of England in Asia and China. and without a thought of submitting to the exactions of the Allies.

Russia, like the United States, is encumbered by no colonies. Like the human form, she constitutes a whole, with endless powers of endurance. She is fighting at home, on her own resources, and she will not only not make peace, but she will ultimately make the present controversy instrumental in the conquest of Turkey and in the consummation of her grand schemes in the south, which are necessary, not only to her

existence as a first rate Power, but to her prosperity as a people and nation. The surrender of this design will be the signal of her fall-she must thenceforth consent to a substantial annihilation.

It is far more likely that France and England will wear out their alliance and become actual antagenists than that Russia will termi nate the war on the Vienna conditions. There is everything to indicate a fearful struggle in Europe. The old accounts must be re-examined and re-adjusted, and it is sufficiently manifest that, in this work, the old Russian policy must be recognized and ultimately prevail.

In thus stating the case on the basis of the peace propositions and the circular of Nesselrode, there is another consideration to be noticed. The alleged plan of Napoleon, to submit the condition of Europe to a congress of sovereigns, when exhibited in detail may disclose to Russia sufficient inducements to make the required concessions to enable the French Emperor to carry out the design. Such a congress will repeal the letter and obliterate the spirit of its great Vienna predecessor in 1815; it will not only be a recognition of the Napoleonic dynasty, but will look to the chief of that house for guidance and support. We can conceive of no triumph of Napoleon which would at all equal such a procedure; and, regarding the substantial objects of the present war as virtually accomplished by England and France, and its future prosecution as likely to generate a rupture of the alliance, it would not be strange it Napoleon should be prepared for a new deal and the selection of new partners. This diplo matic basis of peace, indeed, may be seized upon by Russia, but it will neither indicate an abandonment of her policy nor lessen the chances of her final success. The disavowal of Napoleon of the recent pamphlet published in Paris, we take it, is entitled to no weight. Its object has been accomplished; it has received the impress of an imperial origin, exacted attention, and opened the way for accommodation, on the ground of entirely new political associations and objects.

THE CENTRAL PARK .- For long and dreary years, almost unaided and alone, we preached and prayed for a great park, worthy of this metropolis. In every form of argument we urged its necessity, not only for the toiling millions who will soon inhabit this island, but for the owners of property, which must inevitably depreciate in grandeur and in wealth if this city should grow up a mere wilderness of storehouses.

At length our arguments and appeals were heard, and the Legislature, in 1853, authorized the establishment of the Central Park, embracing about 650 acres, and enclosing the reservoirs of the Croton Aqueduct, which will cover a space of 140 acres of water. So far so good. The Supreme Court appointed commis sioners to make a valuation of the land and to assess a portion of the expense upon adjoining lands directly benefitted. We were then met with a new obstacle. An easy task was laid before the commissioners, who ought to have completed it in six months-certainly in one year. Yet they were in no hurry to expedite the work, and we were compelled to direct pubic attention to their gross and inexcusable delays. At last the force of public opinion drove them to do their duty, and, at the end of two years, last December their report was ready to be presented to the Court for confirmation.

Thus we succeeded in securing the next great step, and hoped that the consummation of our wishes and the object of so much labor was near its fruition. But then, as if to show that no great object can be attained without difficulty, we are met with another, a new and unexpected obstacle. The case is brought before Judge Roosevelt, a large taxpayer, and surrounded with numerous relatives, also of great wealth, and, though it is objected that motives of delicacy, at least, should induce him to decline sitting, he persisted and determined to hear the case. The counsel for the city, Mr. Dillon, sustained by Mr. Wood, Mr. Lord, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Fullerton, and the entire bar, both for and against the confirmation, then objected that the Judge was directly interested in the decision of the cause, as the owner of lands immediately adjoing the area of assessment for benefit. One of the questions to be argued and decided is whether this area should not be extended over a much larger surface, which would embrace the lands of the Judge. This objection is valid and transparent to every man; but the Judge, nevertheless, has adjourned the case from time to time, unable to see what was clear to everybody else. Thus, no less than nine adjournments have been ordered for the mere purpose of deciding this simple question-from the 15th December to the 22d, 24th 26th, 28th, and January 7th, 9th, and now finally to the 21st-to-day. This, we are bound in frankness to say, is nothing less than judicial trifling, altogether unworthy of the subject and of the court. It is not surprising that, under the laws for preserving the purity of the judiciary, the Judges in this district should be found disqualified for sitting in a case which affects directly, either by awards or by as sessments, fully one-third of the entire island. But if no Judge can be found here who is no disqualified, why should there be any delay in calling upon some of the other Judges in the interior to come and decide the case"

We shall not let this matter rest. We do not intend that the labors of so many years shall be thrown away just in the moment of expected consummation. Petry interests and narrow views must not be tolerated. Those who have not the head to understand nor the heart to appreciate the great object must stand aside The health, beauty and material prosperity o the city, demand its speedy accomplishment confirmed by a tribunal to which no man can take exception. The case comes up again to day, and we hope for some decisive action.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE PARTY .- The fusion of the temperance party last fall upon the black republican ticket, including Abijah Mann after confessing that he was and is accustomed to "take a little wine for his stomach's sake," appears to have demoralized the teetotal organization. At their late convention there was a considerable opposition to the re-election of Mr Delavan as President by the Seward pipelavers. At first Mr. Delavan actually withdrew from the field, but subsequently agreed to run; and it was concluded among his brethren to re-elect him. We fear that this State temperance party will come up among the missing in our next November elections, 'Too many cooks have spoiled their broth." Inquire of Greeley.

Outrage upon an American Ship at Hong

In another column will be found a series of documents, correspondence, &c., relating to an outrage which is alleged to have been perpetrated upon an American vessel, the Reindeer and her master, Captain Nichols, at the British port of Kong Kong, China. The facts, as they are stated by the American Consul and shipmasters, are these:- James Madison, a sailor shipped at New York on board the Reindeer, as an American citizen, for the voyage, deserted at Hong Kong. Captain Nichols applied unsuccessfully to the police for his arrest. After some delay, Madison came on board of his own accord, and, being mutinous, was placed in irons. During the absence on shore of Captain Nichols, a band of blacks-apparently police-boarded the ship, and rescued Madison On being required by the mate to show their warrant or authority, they threatened to arrest him, too, for daring to put such a question. The next step was the arrest of Captain Ni chols on the charge of assault preferred by the seaman Madison. The captain, as well as the United States Consul, protested against the iurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the offence-if offence there had been-had been committed on board an American ship, and was, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of a Bri tish Colonial Court. The magistrate, however, condemned the captain to pay \$50 fine and \$25 damages to the seaman. Nichols refusing to pay the fine, his arrest was ordered. This he frustrated by escaping on board the United States frigate Powhatan, whose commanding officer, Captain McCluney, refused to give him up. A correspondence ensued between Governor Bow ring and Captain McCluney, which was cut short by the payment by a part owner of the Reindeer of the fine of \$75. Thus the matter rests. The judgment of the Colonial Court has been carried into effect, and the man Madison has been discharged from the fulfilment of the contract he made here.

On reference to the local organ—the China Mail-we find no material variation in the account of the story, except that all the circumstances, prior to the charge of assault by the seaman against Captain Nichols, are ignored or suppressed. We find, further, that the local magistrates, after the payment of the fine, issued a warrant for the arrest of the United States Consul; that he was in his bedroom when the police called with the warrant, and that the policeman invaded the room in search of him: that the Consul, learning the object of his visit, promised to call at the Court in half an hour, but was compelled to accompany him at once to the police office, and thence to the police magistrates' court, where he was committed on a charge of unlawful rescue.

It requires very little knowledge of law to perceive the gross illegality of the course pursued by the British authorities. Maritime law and the law of nations assert distinctly that ships entering a foreign port bring with them the jurisdiction of their own government and the protection of their own laws. Expounding this principle, Daniel Webster declared, that "if a murder be committed on board of an American vessel, by one of the crew upon another, or upon a passenger, or by a passenger upon one of the crew or another passenger, while such vessel is lying in a port within the jurisdiction of a foreign State or sovereignty, the offence is cognizable and punishable by the proper court of the United States." Following out the same doctrine, the Commercial Digest, after stating that in cases of extreme necessity a shipmaster, advised by his Consul, may call for the aid of the local authorities to suppress a mutiny, adds:-"But the practice of subjecting American seamen to toreign authority is of doubtful legality, and is not to be resorted to except in cases of extreme necessity." In accordance with this doctrine, the late treaty between the United States and France declares that "Consuls shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, officers and crew, without exception. The local authorities shall not on any pretext interfere in these differences, but shall lend forcible aid to the Consuls when they may ask it to arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew whom they may deem

it necessary to confine." There is no doubt, therefore, what the law of nations is on the point. Nor is there any uncertainty about the practice. In the case of the Creole, the American government contended, and the British government did not deny, that the British Colonial authorities were not justified in officiously interfering with the internal discipline and order of the ship, though a murder had been committed on board, and she lay in British waters. In the case of a British ship at Baltimore, an official arrested a seaman on some charge or other; the British Consul moved in the matter, employing Mr. McLane as his counsel, and the seaman was promptly restored to his vessel, and the official reprimanded. The case of the American ship Ocean Express, at Liverp ol, last summer, is still more to the point. A mutiny had occurred on board that vessel. The captain applied to the American Consul, who advised him to invite the men to resume their work; on their refusal, they were instantly discharged, without clothes or wages, and the British Courts declared. when appealed to, that they had no jurisdiction over the case, as the Ocean Express was under the American flag.

We have entered thus at length into the law of the case because Sir John Bowring, the British Governor, and the other Colonial authorities, appear to labor under a grave misapprehension as to the rights of American ves sels. No justification of the boarding of the Reindeer by the black men, of the rescue of Madison without warrant, or of the brutal treatment of the American Consul at a subsequent period, can be made or will probably be attempted. The only point on which the British government can possibly endeavor to sustain an argument is the liability of Captain Nichols to arrest for the alleged assault upon his seaman. And this point, we apprehend, is settled conclusively by the principles and precedents we have given above.

It only remains now for the administration t Washington to follow the example set by Captain McCluncy, of the Powbatan, and exact reparation for the past and a guarantee of security for the future. There is no need of strong language; the facts are strong enough. And the case is the more important, as the circumstances under which it arose are of daily occurrence. Seamen desert daily; the safety of trade depends upon the prompt and thorough execution of those rules of maritime law which have been framed for the purpose of defeating this natural perversity of Jack, and fercing him to abide by his agreement. The principle implied in the course of the British authorities at Hong Kong would, if it were established, enable every American seaman sailing to China to obtain his discharge on arrival at any port there, and would inevitably put a stop to our trade with that part of the world. It is hardly to be supposed that the British government will openly avow that they have this object in view. The sooner, therefore, and the more energetically representations are made to the Court at St. James, and a specific answer obtained, the better it will be for both countries.

Literary Swindlers-Caution to the Public We have frequently cautioned hotelkeep ers, traders, railway managers, steamboat agents, directors of theatres and other victims, against certain literary guerillas, who obtain favors on the pretence that they are attached to the New York HERALD. The wide popularity of this journal, and the fact that there is no place in the civilized world where it has not been heard of, makes it more generally used as a cloak under which the rascals shelter themselves. While it is in some sort a compliment to the HERALD that even a pretender to its name is treated like a prince a thousand miles from Nassau street, yet we consider it a reflection upon our honor that we should be an innocent party to such swindling by not taking some decisive measures to prevent it.

We have frequently been called upon by the victims of these scoundrels, and desire once more to expose them, and to make some practical suggestions, by attending to which they may be marked and their operations defeated.

The free list system, which was first intended as a special compliment on particular occasions, has grown to be a tremendous nuisance. Some editors seem to think it an inalienable right to sponge every body, and rave about their privileges if any one is found independent enough to refuse to be preyed upon. This outside pressure from some quarters has made many timid people afraid to refuse favors to individuals whom they suspected to be swindlers, and while this journal has steadily discountenanced the system, its influence has been so great that many persons have sheltered themselves under its name, and risked exposure for the sake of the benefits which might accrue in case their supposed claim was al-

These chevaliers d'industrie are very ingenious in picking other people's pockets. One of them lately took advantage of a great popular excitement to get a free passage to California, by representing that he was a reporter for this journal. Another-one of the most distinguished of the tribe-wrote a new watering place into celebrity; and on pretence that he was obliged to pay large sums for the insertion of the letters in the HERALD and Courierwhen they were printed in both papers as news matter-swindled the persons interested out of six hundred dollars. Another buys sugar plums and segars, or smuggles himself into a place of public amusement. A person calling himself Carman imposed upon several merchants by pretending that he was "assistant editor" of another journal of this city-that he intended to write biographies of persens eminent in trade, and desired a small loan to help him out with his printing expenses. We cannot say that we sympathise with the victims of such shallow devices.

We regret to say that there are some persons connected with other journals, who, aware of the superior standing of the HERALD as a newspaper, steal its name in order to gain information intended exclusively for us. We regret it, because it is sometimes an injury to us, and because such tricks tend to disgrace what should be a high and honorable vocation. We hope that all our friends-and there are many of them in all parts of the country-will, in case they have matter intended particularly for the HERALD, be very careful to whom they give it.

We may also add a word to keepers of public houses and directors of public conveyances. We are informed that numerous oily rascals are travelling about, getting everything free, on the pretence that they are connected with the HERALD. Now, we desire to tell the victims of these elegant paupers, that they are very foolish to extend civilities to any one on any such pretences. Our correspondents, reporters and writers, always pay their bills, and are generally unknown. Very frequently the nature of their mission is such that secresy is absolutely necessary. So, Messieurs hotel keepers, railway superintendents, steamboat captains, if any person attempts to eat, drink, travel or sleep at your charge, on pretence that he is of us, quote this article-tell him he is mistaken-that the HERALD does not advertise free, or give away its impresionsconsequently its representatives must pay like other people. Remember, that if ever these persons were what they purport to be they would have no power to serve you. We do not insert advertisements in our editorial or news columns at any price. To do so would be to swindle our readers and to injure our advertisers. We have labored earnestly to destroy the whole "dead head" system. We have set the example practically, and we hope the day will come when editors of newspapers will have as much pride and independence as persons in other vocations-Many of them are now placed in the position of paupers, only that they are fed by forced levies from private individuals, instead of being supported at the public cost. We take the ground that no paper can be truly independent that does not ignore the free system-ignore it entirely. Why should not an editor pay for his subsistence, his books, his clothes, his amusements? Why should he be entitled to courtesies never extended to persons in any other trade, business or profession? We are sensible that it is a very delicate

matter to handle. A victim is necessarily averse to cross-examining an individual who asks a favor for a popular journal. He likes the paper so well that he runs the risk of being swindled rather than offend any of its writers. And as there are some cases where it may be convenient, and as it will relieve many well disposed persons from robbery, we shall hereafter furnish our attaches, writers, special correspondents and reporters, with conclusive evidence of their authenticity. These credentials are only to be used in cases of urgent necessity, especially in the acquisition of news, and only entrusted to those persons in whom we have confidence. They are not entitled to any fa-vors which other people have to pay for, and have adopted the system for the beneentrusted to those persons in whom we have fit of those who are likely to become the victims of swindlers. For ourselves and our attaches we long since adopted the motto "Pay as you go," and we intend to adhere to it strictly,

KANSAS-SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY-BOTH SIDES PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR .- While the lecturers and drummers of the abolition squatters of Kansas are scattered throughout the Northern States collecting money, arms and munitions of war, to be used against the pro-slavery party of the Territory and "the border ruffians," itwill be seen, from the following extract of a late letter to the Southern States from ex-Senator Atchison, that he and his forces are notidle, but are actively preparing to fight it out.

Hear him:—

Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas.

Let them come well armed, with money enough to support them for twelve months, and cetermined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more, the better. I do not see how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will. Twelve months will not elapse before war, civil war of the dereest kind, will be upon us. War are arming and preparing for it. Indeed, we of the border counties are prepared. We must have the support of the South. We are lighting the battles of the South. Our institutions are at stake. You far Southern mon are now out of the way of the war, but if we fail it will reach your own deors, perhaps your hearths. We want men, armed men. We went money; not for ourselves, but to-support our friends who may come from a distance. I have now in this house two gainsnt young men from Charleston, South Carolina. They are citizens of Kansas, and will remain so until her destiny is fixed. Let your young men come on in squads as fast as they can be raised, well armed. We want none but true men. Yours, ruly,

D. R. AICHISON.

P. S.—I would not be astonished if this day inid the round-work for a guerilla war in Kansas. I have heard umors of strife and battle at Leavenworth, seven milesfrom this place, but the fee is running in the Mississippi river, and I have nothing definite. I was a peace-maker in the difficulty lately settled by Governor Shaunon. I counselled the "ruffans" to forbearance, but I will never again counsel peace.

In confirmation of this letter we have a re-Hear him:-

In confirmation of this letter we have a report from Kansas that a battle has taken place in the Territory, at Easton, in which one of the pro-slavery men was killed and several wounded. and several abolitionists were killed or wounded. Yet, with a border war thus threatened upon the one hand, and a world-wide war with England on the other, and with an administration lacking courage to act in the one case, and perplexed to its wit's end with the other, we have the still more flattering exbibition of a factious and disorganized Congress, sinking everything in a dirty squabble for the public plunder. In this state of things we must appeal to both parties in Kansas to-"ground arms" and hold back a little longer; for we are left no other resource against the impending disgrace and calamitous mischief of a border war.

GOVERNOR WISE ON THE VERMONT ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS AND OUR AFFAIRS AT WASHING-TON .- We transfer to this paper the letter of Gov. Wise covering the offensive and traitorous abolition resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, and sent by the Governor of that State to the Virginia Governor, "with sentiments of high respect." Read the letter and the resolutions. It will be seen that Gov. Wise treats this hypocrisy of "high respect," as embodied in those resolutions, as it deserves : but regards the existing condition of things at Washington as more urgently calling for the attention of the Virginia Legislature than the doings of that little knot of fussy agitators at Montpelier. The Governor admonishes the lawmakers of the Old Dominion to be on their guard-not against the Vermont Legislature, but against the more dangerous band of abolition fanatics and demagogues which chance has thrown together in the Congress of the United States. It will also be observed that Gov. Wise seizes the opportunity for a slap at the Southern Know Nothings, who prefer their own candidate to the democratic nominee. He seems very desirous to know whether the Fuller party of the House mean disunion by thus standing out against the democracy, or what is the meaning of it. We don't know; but presume that Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, will do what he can in the way of an explanation to Gov. Wise

THE WAR ISSUES WITH ENGLAND-STILL A HOPE FOR WALL STREET .- A report having been put in circulation among the unofficial newspapers, that "the Cabinet have had under consideration the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with England," &c., the Washington Union, doubtless "by authority," says:--

rity," says:—

We think we can safely assure the editors of the intelligencer that no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has been before the Cabinet. Our relations with that government are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical, but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister is not amongst the evidences going to indicate the delicacy of those relations. If we might indulge in a conjecture on so grave a matter, we should venture the opinion that the action of our government in asking the recall of Mr. Crampton and the consuls implicated in the recruitment of soldiers for the Crimea turnishes the only foundation for the statement quoted above. Whilst we desire by this correction teavoid any unfounded apprehensions of an impending difficulty with Great Britini, we cannot deny that there are serious questions of difference between the two governments which ought to be thoroughly considered by those members of Congress whe are obstructing the organization of the House.

So Mr. Buchanan is to remain where he is.

So Mr. Buchanan is to remain where he is, and the President is awaiting the election of a Speaker, and the advice and assistance of Congress. Wall street may go ahead, then, for at least sixty days longer. Meantime, let the lame ducks waddle off. There may be war. Who knows? Something desperate must be done, or the candidates of the administration, one and all, will never touch bottom at the Cncinnati Convention. There is the danger.

THE LATEST MARE'S NEST-The awfu discovery, by the old fogy protectionists at Vashington, of a plot, embracing the iron manufacturers of England and the railroad companies of the United States, for the repeal or sispension and repayment of the duties upon railroad iron. "This blow at our national industry," it is said, "is to be carried through Congress by the aid of British gold." This, perhaps, accounts for the delay in the election of a Sjeaker. "It never rains but it pours."

RATHER FOOLISH-The continued whining of the Albany Register (K. N.) over the denocratic Van Buren soft shell and Sewardite organization of the Assembly. Dry up your teas, man, and try for the printing.

The Contested Seat in the Board of Alermen. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen—comprising Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Wm. Taker—to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Seapist, contesting the seat of Wm. B. Drake, from the Twerty-second ward, met again en Saturday, at 3 P. M., at No. 3Cry Hall. As at the previous sersions, a large attendance el parti-ans of the respective contestants was present.

Felix Callahan was sworn .- Witness was old ad deaf, and experienced much apparent difficulty in compehending the nature of the oath he was taking. The Clairman repeated the oath several times before he signific fully his comprehension of its purport. His testimon; was as

follows:—

I know Patrick Carrol; I don't know that he waborn in Ireland; I know that he is an Irishman; have knwn nimtwo and a half years; he has been in this countr to my knowledge about three years; I imagire that be ad just come from the Old Country, as he had on when I ext saw bim clothee worn by Irishmen in Ireland, and loked as though he had just come over; I saw Carrol we at the last election; he voted for Mr. Drake for Aldermn; I saw the ticket before he voted; Patrick Carrol liveductween Forty and Forty first streets, near Ninha avenue.

Mr. Evarts here produced the poil list, ad showed that the name of Fatrick Carrol appeared on the ame as No. 276, and residing corner of Forty-first steet and Ninth avenue.

Examination continued—Carrol worked for M. Drake, no town; I worked also with him; it was not Iderman Brake; I don't know whether this Drake was a omsin or